

ENGLAND SAYING NOTHING, SAWING WOOD.

Despite Outward Calm the Government is Engaged in Active Preparations for War.

INTEREST IS NOW CENTERED

In the Action of the Orange Free State--A Modus Vivendi May Possibly be Suggested.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Despite all outward show of calm, Great Britain is in practically the same condition to-day as was the United States a few weeks before the opening of the war with Spain. Beneath the crust of diplomatic reserve, the military officials are working night and day preparing for the signal to begin hostilities, whether that comes or not.

England is not going to be caught napping any more than the Transvaal. While Lord Salisbury is quietly at home in Hatfield House, Mr. Chamberlain is buried in work at the colonial office, and double force at the royal arsenal and dock yards are straining every nerve to equip and transport troops to the cape.

It may be set down for certain that Great Britain will do nothing to precipitate matters, and the colonial office is far from admitting that the case is hopeless. The report that Great Britain demanded the dismantlement of the forts at Johannesburg, together with a material reduction in the armament of the burghers, the colonial office to-day would neither confirm nor deny, although it is much doubted.

Meanwhile the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, who returned this morning from Dublin, has held long conferences with General Lord Garnet Wolseley, field marshal, and General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces, and the activity at headquarters is reflected in the contract, supply and transport departments.

War Preparations.

The departure of the British transport Jelunga for the Mediterranean to-day with 1,100 troops, was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd. At Woolwich activity increases daily, especially in the ordnance department, where Maxim guns, Lyddite shells, balloon equipments, gas reservoirs, wagons for lime light apparatus, water carts, ambulances, army wagons and other paraphernalia of modern warfare are being hurried forward.

While rumors of the reassembling of parliament are current, the fact is recalled that in the Afghan war in 1878, Great Britain declared war first and then assembled parliament.

This evening the Marquis of Lansdowne issued a strict order to the staff of the war office, warning all subordinates to refrain from giving the press any information without the authority of their superiors and calling attention to previous breaches of duty in this respect, which the order says, "will be no longer tolerated."

Advices from Cape Town this afternoon are to the effect that the Afrikaners declare that the Transvaal will not yield further, and that if the Imperial government does not recede from its present position war is inevitable. The South African News supports the contention of the Transvaal that the convention of 1884 abolished the suzerainty.

According to other advices the burghers are rapidly going into Lager, while the exodus from Johannesburg yesterday reached 1,000 persons. The stock exchange at Johannesburg has resolved to close the moment martial law is proclaimed, but all current contracts will be carried out until the proclamation, suspending all business. In the meantime the merchants are erecting barricades in front of their shop windows.

The Orange Free State.

At Pretoria the interest seems to be centered in the meeting of the Orange Free State Volksraad to-morrow (Thursday) which it is hoped may some how suggest a modus vivendi that would save the situation.

On the other hand advices from Bloemfontein announce the arrival there of a large number of members of the rand, adding that the result of to-morrow's sitting is already agreed upon, as the Orange Free State will throw in its lot with the Transvaal, all the Free State burghers being fully armed and ready to start at a moment's notice. A special dispatch from Johannesburg says that 450 persons left by one train to-day.

Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal member of parliament for West Monmouthshire, and former leader of the Liberal opposition in the house of commons, in the course of an address to his constituents this evening in New Tredegar, said he could not read the persistent attempts of the war press to aggravate the Transvaal situation without indignation.

"Great Britain," said the speaker, cannot claim general sovereignty in the Transvaal when she has only partial suzerainty, and President Kruger cannot claim for the Transvaal the position of an international sovereign state. Both sides, therefore, have made allegations, which cannot be maintained by either."

Sir William declared that there was no casus belli and expressed the hope that a shameful catastrophe might be averted.

"Dear Queen," LONDON, Sept. 21.—According to the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily

News, says President Kruger in his personal appeal to her majesty addressed the monarch as "Dear Queen."

A Personal Appeal.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "President Kruger has cabled a strong personal appeal to the queen, beseeching her to intervene to prevent bloodshed. It is about a column in length, and is intended to secure the co-operation of the 'unco quarry' when published."

Boer Preparations Complete.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer preparations are as complete as the government can hope to make them. It is believed that martial law will be proclaimed on Thursday, if no reply has been received from England by that time. It is understood that the dispatching of British troops to South Africa will be regarded as a casus belli. The Boer officers are urging the government to begin hostilities forthwith. It is felt that the Orange Free State can best be forced to action by a successful military demonstration on the part of the Transvaal."

ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.

Large Procession Seen in Detroit Since G. A. R. Event.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20.—For more than an hour this afternoon, 4,500 Odd Fellows and their sisters of the Rebekah order were passing in review before Grand Sire Pinkerton, deputy grand sire Cable and Major General J. P. Eliacott, chief of the grand sire's staff. It was the finest and largest procession seen in Detroit since the great G. A. R. parade in 1890. Fully a score of bands furnished the music. Street car and other traffic was suspended along the line of march and the police kept the crowds of spectators well back on the sidewalks.

Brigadier General Martin, commander of the Michigan department of the Patriarch Militant, led 1,000 members of the military branch of Odd Fellowship, all in full uniform, carrying drawn swords. Their perfect marching, excellent evolutions and fine appearance drew constant applause from the tightly packed crowds that packed the Woodward avenue sidewalks from the Suburban to building fronts. Ohio sent six cantons of Patriarchs; Indiana three; New York three; Pennsylvania three; Massachusetts three; Michigan three, and St. Thomas, Ont., one. Grand canton from Akron, Ohio, and Syracuse canton attracted especial attention by their numbers and perfect marching. Subordinate encampments followed the gaily attired and military looking Patriarchs, with a large float representing "the plains of Mamre." About 200 members of the subordinate encampments, a majority from Michigan, were in line. At the rear of their division came the grand encampment of Michigan, marching in carriages.

Over a hundred members of Detroit lodge headed the third division, composed of subordinate lodges and the grand lodge of Michigan. Lodges vied with each other as to turning out the greater number of men, uniformed in some striking manner. Riverdale lodge, Detroit, made the hit of this division with 200 men, all uniformed in brown linen suits and caps. Colored unbrella were carried by several lodges, adding picturesqueness to the long pageant. Two floats portraying "The Good Samaritan," and Saul listening to David playing the harp, were drawn with this division.

After the grand lodge of Michigan was drawn a tremendous float, loaded with children, bearing the legend: "We Educate Orphans." Banners in the children's hands told of the many orphan asylums maintained by the order. Women of the Rebekah branch, dressed in sixties, carriages, with a large float illustrating "Rebekah at the Well," in their midst.

The representatives to the sovereign lodge occupied respective carriages designated by shields hung thereon bearing the names of the states, the occupants represented. All the states and the Canadian provinces were thus in the line.

When Grand Sire Pinkerton and associates had finished the review, they entered carriages, and, escorted by the Junia Hussars, of Columbus, Ohio, brought up the rear of the grand procession. The gorgeous uniforms and evolutions of the hussars were the final feature of the spectacle. It is estimated that 1,000 persons connected with the various divisions of Odd Fellowship are now in the city.

PAPER GOES UP.

What it Means to Metropolitan Newspapers—Leather Advanced.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—News paper has gone up a quarter of a cent a pound within the last three weeks. The newspapers of New York city according to an official of the company which supplies all but two of the papers printed in this city, use 400 tons of paper daily, at a cost of two cents a pound. The recent sharp advance means \$2,000 a day more to the newspapers, or \$730,000 a year over the price which has heretofore obtained. The cost of the consumption is now \$18,000 a day. The tendency is to raise the price still higher. The advance is due partly to the drought of last summer which seriously impaired the water power of the paper mills.

Book paper has gone up a quarter of a cent a pound, and letter paper from three-quarters of a cent to one cent a pound.

The price of shoe leather has gone up from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent within the last week, owing to the scarcity of cow hide material. Shoe manufacturers have signed contracts with wholesale and retail shoe houses which will not expire for months to come and so the patrons of retail houses will not feel the advance until December. In the meantime, the manufacturers, who have bound themselves by contract will be the sufferers from the rise in price. A higher advance still has been made in the price of crude sole leather. For two months the cost has been steadily going up and yesterday it had advanced six cents per pound above the market price paid in August. Still higher prices are looked for by manufacturers. The increased cost is due to the scarcity of cattle as compared with the demand.

MURDEROUS BANK ROBBER.

Shoots Two Men, One Fatally—Finally Lodged in Jail.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The Bank of Palatine, Ills., twenty miles from this city, was entered by a burglar this afternoon. F. J. Filbert, the cashier, refused to open the door, and was shot in the head. He will die. After firing at Filbert the robber rushed from the bank, a citizen, who attempted to capture the robber single-handed. Plague was shot in the head, but threw his opponent to the ground and only gave up the fight when he was hammered into insensibility with the butt of the robber's pistol. A posse chased and captured the robber near town. He was at once placed in jail under a strong guard.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE ON THE TRUSTS.

Governor Sayers, of Texas, Starts his Anti-Combination Council at St. Louis, Yesterday.

OBJECTS OF MEETING DEFINED

By the Lone Star State Executive. Slim Attendance of Governors And Attorneys General.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Promptly at 11 o'clock Attorney General Crow, of Missouri, called to order in the ladies ordinary of the Planters' hotel, the trust conference originated by Governor Sayers, of Texas. Mr. Crow made a short address, welcoming those present to Missouri. Governor Lon V. Stephens, of Missouri, nominated Governor J. D. Sayers, of Texas, as permanent chairman, and he was unanimously chosen. Paul B. Moore, private secretary of Governor Stephens, was chosen secretary of the conference. Governor Stephens was greeted with hearty applause when he assumed the chair. He read a somewhat lengthy address, setting forth his views on the question of trusts, which was frequently applauded. Governor Sayers said in part:

"No motive prompted my action in suggesting this conference other than the desire to induce, if possible, concerted action among such governors and attorneys general of all the states that might aid in an effort to suppress an evil, which has become gigantic in proportions and which, in the opinion of a very large number of good and patriotic citizens of the republic, threatens the most serious and disastrous consequences to the country. It is true that, in some sections money is plentiful, trade active, speculation rife and that certain products have largely and rapidly increased in selling value. This properly, however, is born, in a great measure of war and is largely attributed to the enormous expenditures that have been and are now being made by the general government for special purposes and in particular localities, and so long as war shall continue this unusual activity will be maintained. Considering the situation conservatively, impartially, and with the assistance of an intelligent opinion, it cannot be reasonably expected that the present prosperity will long survive the settlement of our foreign difficulties and the restoration of peace."

Next to War.

"Next to the war itself and to the incidents directly connected with it, the wonderful revolution that has occurred in business life is calculated to arouse the gravest anxiety in all thoughtful minds. For the past quarter of a century we have heard much of trust formation and notes of alarm have been sounded again and again to warn the people of the danger that threatened them in that direction. But during the last two years that which was previously but a shadow on the horizon, has become a dark and portentous cloud and on every side and from every quarter are heard warnings of imminent danger that should no longer pass unheeded. Every combination and association of any magnitude in this country under the name or guise of a trust, almost without exception, owes its existence to a government grant of privilege, exemption and power. The fact that the trust almost universally owes its very life to the creative power of public authority, makes it the imperative duty of government to protect the people against any abuse or misuse of its opportunities to the detriment of the general welfare. This in my opinion is a correct answer to any objection that might be urged against governmental interference to restrain and, if needs be, to entirely destroy the trust power whenever it shall become hurtful or perilous."

"There must be co-operation between both governments general and local, working earnestly and sincerely within its sphere."

Small Attendance.

The roll call showed these states represented as follows: Michigan, Governor Pingree and Attorney General Oren; Missouri, Governor Stephens and Attorney General Crow; Texas, Governor Sayers and Attorney General Smith; Arkansas, Governor Jones and Attorney General Davis; Tennessee, Governor McMillin; Iowa, Governor Shaw; Colorado, Governor Thomas and Attorney General Campbell; Indiana, Attorney General Taylor; Montana, Attorney General Nolan; Mississippi, Monroe McClurg, Democratic candidate for attorney general; Washington, Insurance Commissioner C. G. Helfferich. Governor Stephens caused somewhat of a sensation among the Republican state officials present by denouncing the national administration and its war policy and declaring that trusts and imperialism go hand in hand. It is hinted strongly that the Republicans attending the conference may return home as the result of this outbreak of partisan rancor and leave the Democrats to continue the conference alone. When the anti-trust conference resumed its sitting at 3 o'clock the attendance was diminished.

Zamboanga Rebels.

MANILA, Sept. 20.—Cable advices Hilo concerning the results of General Bates' second trip along the southern islands indicate that only about 400 rebels at Zamboanga refuse to recognize American authority. Pending the outcome on the island of Luzon, the city of Zamboanga is practically deserted. The rebels are in camp four miles from the city. The Moros and Filipinos are unfriendly, and disturbances between them are liable to occur. Jolo is quiet, and the natives continue friendly.

ENGINEER MYERS KILLED

And Others Slightly Injured, in a Wreck at Petroleum West Va.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 20.—William Meyers, engineer on Baltimore & Ohio train No. 4, west-bound, was instantly killed by being buried under the demolished portions of the tender of his engine at Petroleum, at 11:40 this morning.

The engine, a mail car, two express cars, a baggage car, a smoker and a day coach were thrown from the track, and besides the death of the engineer there was no other fatality, nor was there any other person seriously hurt. The injured are: George Harzogg, express messenger, Grafton, ankle sprained; J. F. A. Black, express messenger, head cut; Henry Keller, baggage master, Grafton, slightly bruised; W. Z. Dunsteth, Cincinnati; H. G. Nelson, Morgantown; W. D. Nutter, Preston county, postal clerk, considerably jarred and jostled. Dunsteth was slightly hurt in the head. None of these sustained injuries that will keep them from duty at all, and all were able to walk around as soon as extricated from the wrecked train.

There is no positive information as to the cause of the accident. Petroleum is a small station on the road twenty-one miles east of the city, and No. 8 makes no stop there. She was ten minutes late this morning, coming through there at 11:40. This train has not been so near on time for three weeks, and Meyers had said to his fireman that he intended to bring her in on time to-day.

The train was coming past Petroleum at a terrific speed, this morning and when reaching the switch directly in front of the residence of R. H. Rutherford, the pony truck jumped the shale rail and the train headed into the side track, from which the engine jumped almost instantly and plunged over the embankment into Oil Spring run below. The forward part of the engine, including the soft mud, and the side of the embankment, the rear end of it being clear of the ground. The three postal clerks were in this car, and all were hurled violently to the end of the car, and were covered by a deluge of disarranged mail sacks, but they dug themselves out to discover that miraculous as it was that they were not maimed for life.

The postal car took almost a straight leap and went two hundred feet from the switch, with its forward end, including the mud, and the side of the embankment, the rear end of it being clear of the ground. The three postal clerks were in this car, and all were hurled violently to the end of the car, and were covered by a deluge of disarranged mail sacks, but they dug themselves out to discover that miraculous as it was that they were not maimed for life.

A Reform School Escape.

Special by Long Distance Telephone.

PRUNTYTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 20.—Charles Stewart, of Kanawha county, escaped from the West Virginia reform school to-day at noon. He is a gentle looking boy, of light complexion, looking rather pale on account of a recent sick spell, about 18 years of age; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches tall; stutters a little; wears a gray hat, light coat and vest, dark tan shoes, and probably a brown corduroy pair of pants. He works at the printing business. Ten dollars reward is offered by the reform school officials.

Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 20.—James Gritton, an eighteen year old boy of Toronto, was accidentally and fatally shot this morning. He was hunting on the hill near Freeman's Station, when the gun was accidentally discharged, the contents entering his groin, dismembering him. He was found shortly after the accident and died an hour later.

New River Miners Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 20.—Over 2,000 miners in the New River coal field went out on a general strike to-day, as the result of the absolute refusal of the operators to grant the demand of the miners for an increase of five cents a ton. A joint conference, including the miners, was held at Fayetteville, but no compromise could be effected. The strike resolutions provide that the operators who agree to pay the price shall resume independent of those still holding out.

Judge Paul's Successor.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 20.—Governor Atkinson has been away from the capitol for the past two days, and consequently nothing has been done in the matter of the appointment of a successor to the late Judge Joseph R. Paul. It is understood, however, that the governor will base his action almost entirely upon the wishes of the Ohio county bar. He will return from Baltimore to-morrow, when he will be waited on by a committee from that body.

National Guard Promotions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 20.—The following commissions were issued to-day at the adjutant general's office: Arthur F. Childster, promoted, second lieutenant, Company M, First Infantry, Terra Alta, West Virginia; John N. Parks, promoted, second lieutenant, Company E, First Infantry, Martinsburg, W. Va.

Chadwick Sword Presentation.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 20.—October 10 has been designated as Chadwick day at this place, on which occasion a \$1,000 sword will be presented to Captain Chadwick, of the cruiser New York, by the people of his native town. Governor Atkinson will make the presentation speech. Admiral Sampson is expected to be present.

Porto Rican Affairs.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 20.—The board of charities tabulated statistics about that out of a population of 916,834 there are 291,059 indigent and 11,558 sick. The number of deaths as a result of the recent hurricane was 2,612. One week's rations were issued to 233,147 persons, and the number of those working for rations was 11,713.

The first jury trial in the San Juan provisional court took place to-day, when a prisoner named Francisco Tru-paga was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay \$500 costs.

Enormous Dividend.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 20.—The directors of the Crown cotton mills, of Dalton, Ga., at the annual meeting of the stockholders to-morrow, will declare a dividend of 93 per cent, 83 per cent in stock and 10 per cent in cash. This beats the world's record in cotton mill dividends. The company will at once build another \$100,000 cotton mill at Dalton. Last year the company declared a dividend of 43 per cent.

FOLDED HIS TENT LIKE THE ARAB.

Dreyfus Silently Steals Away from the Rennes Prison, Once More a Free Man.

BROTHER ACCOMPANIES HIM.

Arriving at Nantes he Proceeds to Bordeaux--Ultimate Destination Said to be Nice.

RENNES, France, Sept. 20.—Captain Alfred Dreyfus at 3 o'clock this morning left the prison in which he had been confined since his return from Devil's Island, and proceeded to Vern, where he took a train bound for Nantes. His departure was completely unnoticed.

M. Vigule, the chief of the secret service, and the prefect, M. Dureau, arrived at the prison after midnight, bringing the minister of war's order for the release of Dreyfus. The latter walked from the prison to the boulevard Laenne, where he entered a waiting carriage and was driven to the Vern station outside the town. Mathieu Dreyfus met him at the train and accompanied him to Nantes. While this dramatic turn in the Dreyfus drama was taking place all Rennes slept and the departure of the famous prisoner of Devil's Island was no more noticeable than that of an ordinary traveler.

The carriage which was in waiting was the same vehicle which took Dreyfus to his prison when he returned from Devil's Island. Dreyfus got in opposite the house where Maitre Labori had stayed previous to the attempt upon his life, and alighted about 500 yards from the station and walked in regardless of the drizzling rain. The Nantes train came in just as he arrived. Alfred and Mathieu Dreyfus quickly took their seats and the train went out of Rennes, bearing Dreyfus away, a free man.

A small crowd of people had waited round the prison until midnight expecting the release of Dreyfus, but it then dispersed, thinking it was too late for Dreyfus to leave. Mme. Dreyfus left Rennes at noon accompanied by her father and friends.

DREYFUS AT NANTES

And Proceeds to Bordeaux--May Drop off at Way Station.

NANTES, Sept. 20.—Dreyfus arrived here this morning from Rennes, accompanied by his brother, Mathieu Dreyfus; the chief of the secret police, M. Viguler, and one policeman.

The party traveled as ordinary passengers. The train reached the station at 8:17 a. m. The Dreyfus brothers alighted on the platform office, followed by M. Viguler, who inquired if they could have a private room. A waiter replying in the affirmative, the brothers entered a room and ordered two glasses of milk, while M. Viguler and the policeman remained outside in the public bar. Inquiry was then made concerning the Bordeaux train, which they were informed, left at 8:58 a. m. All four then entered a first class compartment, in which there were already other passengers. It was intended, by securing privacy, to avoid exciting curiosity, and this apparently succeeded. M. Viguler and the policeman only went as far as the first stop, Vertou, whence they returned to Nantes to catch the 12:13 p. m. express for Paris, leaving the brothers to continue their journey alone. It is believed the Dreyfuses alighted at an intermediate station to take a fresh start in an unknown direction.

DREYFUS' DECLARATION.

Will Not be Satisfied Until Judicial Error is Corrected.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Aurore will to-morrow publish the following declaration from former Captain Dreyfus: "The governor of the Republic has given me my liberty. But liberty is nothing to me without honor. From to-day I shall continue to seek reparation for the frightful judicial error of which I remain the victim."

"I wish France to know by a definite judgment that I am innocent. My heart will only be at rest when there remains not a single Frenchman who imputes to me the abominable crime perpetrated by another."

"ALFRED DREYFUS."

The Ax Falls.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—M. Menard, clerk of the court of cassation, has been dismissed after thirty-one years' service for giving M. Quenay de Beaupreire, former chief of the civil section of that court, information harmful to Dreyfus, which fact transpired during the revision inquiry.

Major Hartmann, of the artillery, who gave testimony favorable to Dreyfus at the Rennes court martial, has been promoted to be assistant manager of the army gun factory at Puteaux.

"BILLY" MASON,

Illinois, is Again Talking Through His Hat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—In an interview with a Post reporter, to-day, Senator Mason, of Illinois, said: "On the floor of the senate I shall continue my opposition to the war upon the Filipinos. I would sooner resign my seat than treat a dog the way we are treating those people. I am ashamed of my country. People make a great mistake," he continued, "when they say I am against expansion. I am not. But expansion by purchase or other honorable means is one thing; expansion by force is another. I do not believe that there is any necessity for this war upon the Filipinos. I believe that if we had adopted a resolution in Congress assuring those people, as we assured the Cubans, that we had no selfish designs upon them, we never would have met with any opposition in the Philippines. The fact is, that we have given the Filipinos every reason to distrust us, and they are fighting for their own liberty."

our flag come down in Cuba? Certainly it will, if we are true to our promises. And the day that it comes down will be the brightest day in our history, because it will show that we are a great unselfish nation, devoted to the eternal principles of right and honesty. If the Cubans want to be annexed later, that is another question. Why cannot we deal with the Filipinos the same way?"

MAZET COMMITTEE

Still Probing the Ramapo Water Company Contract.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The assembly committee investigating the management of the departments of the municipal government devoted itself to-day to further inquiry regarding the status of the Ramapo Water Company, which had proposed to enter into a \$200,000,000 contract with the city.

H. C. M. Ingraham, of counsel for the company, was the first witness. He had drawn the contract for submission to the board of public improvement, but he pointed out several material differences between that paper and the contract which was placed before the board by Corporation Counsel Whalen. Witnesses could not give the names of stockholders in the Ramapo Company. That company, witness said, could fulfill all the conditions of its proposed contract and begin the delivering of water in 1903. He was asked to produce Mr. Nostrand, the company's engineer, but replied: "He is not in my pocket. He is not where I can produce him. To introduce any of my friends here to Mr. Moss would be like introducing them to an assassin."

Mr. Moss, counsel for the committee, took possession of the contracts and other documents which Mr. Ingraham had brought with him. General C. H. J. Collis, formerly commissioner of public works of New York city, said he had been approached while in office regarding the subject of the city's water supply. The man who came to him on this errand favored the Ramapo Company, controlled the only available supply, but the witness had replied that at that very time there was stored in New York reservoirs 26,000,000 gallons of water. General Collis also testified that during the Strong administration the asphalt paving contracts had been so awarded as to do away with the monopoly which one concern enjoyed.

George B. Hammond, the committee's subpoenae server, swore that he had had a number of men looking for Engineer Nostrand and Secretary Lamont, of the Ramapo Company, for the last two weeks, but in vain.

At the afternoon session Corporation Counsel Whalen failed to appear when his name was called. Mr. Moss turned from the Ramapo matter to the letting of the city contracts without bids and purchase of supplies from outside dealers, but the information obtained was not important. Several witnesses were examined and the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

HANGED HIMSELF

To Avoid Arrest and the Disgrace of His Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The dingy little stable in the rear of H. I. Bechtel's dairy, Twenty-eighth street, below York, was the scene of a suicide yesterday morning. There Jacob C. Sherry, fearful of the consequences of arrest and exposure and the threats of an angry father, hanged himself to one of the rafters of the building.

Sherry was 20 years old, and was in the employ of Bechtel, the milk dealer. His father lived in Kutztown, Berks county, and the young man came to this city only a short time ago. He boarded with Mrs. Mary Huffman at 231 York street, where he would be near the stable, it being his duty to go there early in the morning to feed the horses.

Late Monday afternoon Mrs. Huffman had occasion to go to the second-story room, where she saw Sherry abusing her six-year-old daughter. The latter was crying. The woman's anger knew no bounds, and with a cry she sprang at the man. Sherry, with his superior strength, fought her off and hurried from the house.

The father of the little girl was furious when he heard that the child was abused by a stranger, and told his wife that he would "lick Sherry and then arrest him." It is thought that Sherry overheard the statement and preferred death to exposure.

LABOR TROUBLES

In Havana—Over Twelve Thousand Workmen on a Strike.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The strike has assumed serious proportions. It is now estimated that there are 12,000 striking masons, painters, carpenters, cartmen and laundry workers, and if, as is threatened, the hackmen, stevedores and cigarmakers strike within the next few days there will be another 4,000.

The cartmen went out to-day, thereby paralyzing the wholesale houses. They give as a reason for their action the unfair treatment they have been receiving at the hands of the police, a majority being Spaniards.

Many reliable business men say that this strike of the cartmen is the only legitimate strike. It is asserted that the police shamefully abuse their authority over the cartmen, endeavoring to get them to talk back so as to have a pretext to take them to Vivac prison and accuse them next day of insulting the police.

General Rafael Cardenas, chief of police, and Mayor La Costa deny that the police are guilty of oppressive conduct, but the mere fact that the cartmen went out on this ground alone seems to indicate that there is more truth than fiction in their grievance.

Considering the large number of men now out of employment, it is remarkable that there are no disorders. Strikers and employers are apparently equally apathetic. The Discusion says: "Martinez, a guerrilla, went to Nueva Paz, where he had committed many outrages. The people attempted to lynch him, and would have done so but for the intervention of the police, who sent him to Havana. Before leaving Nueva Paz he confessed to having committed the crimes in obedience to superior authority and in order to serve certain local interests. He placed in the hands of the police documents bearing out his statement, and these reveal the names of many who had been heretofore regarded as good patriots, but are now known to be traitors and accomplices in the infamy perpetrated by Martinez."

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair Thursday and Friday; fresh west to north winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 62; 10 a. m. 65; 1 p. m. 70; 4 p. m. 70; 7 p. m. 68; 10 p. m. 65; Weather—Changeless.